

# DIABETES IN WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

◆ Diabetes Control Program ◆ Chronic Disease Epidemiology Branch
Diabetes Initiative of South Carolina

Diabetes mellitus, a chronic disease characterized by elevated blood sugar levels, is a significant contributor to morbidity and mortality in South Carolina and throughout the United States. Diabetes can cause debilitating and costly complications such as blindness, renal failure, lower extremity amputations, and cardiovascular disease. Much of the health and economic burden of diabetes can be averted through known prevention measures.

In 1998, 5.7 percent of South Carolina adults, equivalent to approximately 163,000 adults, reported having been diagnosed with diabetes. Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in South Carolina claiming 1,029 lives in 1997 and contributing to another 3,014 deaths. This report presents the burden of diabetes in Williamsburg county.

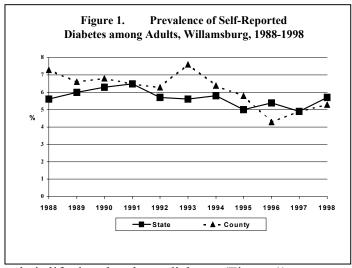
### **Behavioral Risk Factors**

Table 1 displays the prevalence of major behavioral risk factors for diabetes and its complications in Williamsburg county and SC in 1998.

Table 1. Prevalence (%) of		
Behavioral Risk Factors for Diabetes		
Williamsburg County SC		
Overweight	55.1	52.3
Current Smokers	26.9	24.7
Physical Inactivity	62.5	61.6
Consuming fruits and vegetables		
less than 5-A-Day	78.1	78.2
Hypertension (1997)	26.9	26.7
High Cholesterol (1997	25.4	24.4

### **Prevalence**

In 1998 there were approximately 1,414 adults (5.3%) aged 18 and older living in Williamsburg county who have been told by a doctor some time in



their life that they have diabetes (Figure 1).

# **Morbidity and Complications**

In 1997, there were 189 hospital discharges with diabetes as the primary diagnosis among Williamsburg county residents. During the same year, there was an additional 946 hospital discharges with diabetes-related condition. African-Americans had more hospitalizations for diabetes than whites: 146 (77%) for diabetes as the primary diagnosis and 635 (67%) hospitalizations for diabetes as a related condition.

In 1997, hospital charges for hospitalizations of Williamsburg county residents having diabetes as primary diagnosis were up to \$1.8 million and \$13.4

million for diabetes as a related condition. The total length of hospital stay for diabetes as the primary diagnosis was 1,199 days.

Williamsburg county patients with diabetes who had diabetes-related complications in 1997 included:

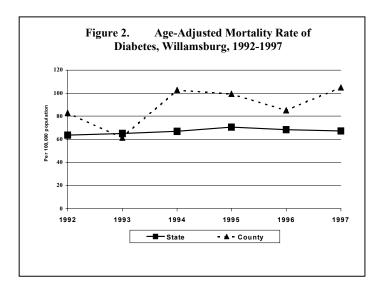
- 131 (11.8%) with renal manifestations;
- 26 (2.3%) with lower extremity amputations related to diabetes:
- 35 (3.1%) with diabetic ketoacidosis;
- 45 (4.0%) with renal failure;
- 72 (6.5%) with dialysis.

Adults with diabetes are at increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease. Out of 1,107 hospitalizations for patients with diabetes, 874 (78.9%) had cardiovascular diseases, and 138 (12.4%) had stroke.

In 1997, there were 174 emergency room (ER) visits for diabetes as the primary diagnosis, among which 155 (89%) were for African-American patients. In addition, there were 490 ER visits for diabetes as a related condition. Total ER charges for diabetes as the primary diagnosis was \$99,013.

# **Mortality**

In 1997, diabetes was listed as the underlying cause of death for 34 residents of Williamsburg county. This is an age-standardized mortality rate of 80.9 per 100,000 population, higher than the state average of 39.2 per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Diabetes was listed as a contributing cause in 44 deaths in Williamsburg county; a standardized mortality rate of 104.9 per 100,000 population.



A total of 396 potential years of life were lost in 1997 because people died prematurely from diabetes. Diabetes mortality in Williamsburg county follows the national pattern of diabetic mortality that African-Americans have higher mortality rates than whites. African-American women had the highest standardized mortality (168.4 per 100,000 population) among all race-sex groups.

## Williamsburg County Resources

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